CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII] **Charlotte, (N. C.) March 24, 1837.** [NO. 338.

...B. Hutchison, Proprietor and Publisher.

...PRICE $3 ...paid within ...Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the ...A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of the year, will be considered ...a new engagement. ☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

...Agent.—Walter R. M. Cochran is appointed an ...Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive ...money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH, 1837.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday,	5 56 6	4	For March, 1837.
Saturday,	5 55 6	5	h. m.
Sunday,	5 53 6	7	New 6 3 8 aft'n.
Monday,	5 52 6	8	First 13 10 47 aft'n.
Tuesday,	5 51 6	9	Full 22 1 35 morn.
Wednesday	5 50 6	10	Last 29 7 56 morn.
Thursday,	5 48 6	11	

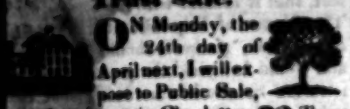
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Crowell & Folsom, are requested to come forward and settle by the 1st of April, longer indulgence cannot be given.—Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may expect to have to settle with an officer.

DERIAS FOLSOM.

March 14, 1837.

Trust Sale.



ON Monday, the 24th day of April next, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, 32 Town Lots, contained in the squares known on the town plat by numbers 53, 90, 91, and 95, formerly in possession of Bryan W. Taylor—and sold by a decree from the Court of Equity, to pay the purchase money, and other debts due from his estate—twelve month's credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved securities.

D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. e.

March 14, 1837. 142 $1

PUBLIC AUCTION!!

THE Subscriber, according to the last Will and Testament of Guy Maxwell, dec'd., was appointed his Executor, therefore, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the 28th of this instant, at the late residence of said deceased, all the property which was not willed; consisting of

Horses, Mules, Cows, Hogs, Sheep,
Two road Wagons, Two Carts,
One Gig and Harness,
Two Stills and vessels,
Two set of Blacksmith Tools,
Threshing Machine,
One Patent Corn Mill,
Corn Sheller, Wind Mill,
Corn, Oats, Bacon, Hay, Fodder,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Implements,

and a great number of articles not necessary to enumerate.

Also, on the same day, I will rent until the 1st of January next, the Plantation on which E. W. Maxwell has formerly resided, if not sold previously.

Sale to commence at the hour of 10 o'clock. Terms of sale made known on that day.

WM. MAXWELL, Ex'r.

March 1st, 1837. 138

☞ N. B. The subscriber would make use of the present opportunity of informing his old friends and customers of his Father, that he will continue to sell for *CASH*, or on usual credit, to punctual dealers, at private sale and very reduced prices, the

Stock of Goods

now remaining on hands in the Store. He is authorised to reduce the profits one half, which he has no hesitation in saying, will make them cheaper than they can be purchased at any other place in the county.—The stock consists of almost every article, usually kept in a Country Store, the principal part of which were purchased about two months since. The public are respectfully invited to call, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

WM. MAXWELL, Ex'r.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Wm. Carolan are informed that his Books and Notes are in the hands of the subscriber. All persons indebted are notified, that if they are not settled immediately, that proceedings will be taken for their collection.

March 23, 1837. LEROY SPRINGS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of W. Morrison, deceased; This is to notify all Persons indebted to said Testate's Estate to come forward and settle, and those having claims to present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOS. H. WILSON. Ex'r.

March 6, 1837.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

The Supreme Court.—Adjourned on Saturday last. Albert G. Anderson, of Caswell county, has been admitted to county court practice. The following opinions were delivered during the last week:

Ruffin, C. J. delivered the opinion of the court, in the case of McKinnon v McLean, from Cumberland, reversing the judgment below and rendering judgment for the plaintiff. Also, in Den on demise of Skinner v. Moore from Chowan reversing the judgment below.

Daniel, J. delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Blue v. Patterson, in equity from Moore; decree for plaintiff.

Gaston, J. delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Overmen v. Clemmons, ex'r. from Caswell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Black et al. v. Ray et al. in Equity, from Moore. Bill dismissed. Also, in the Attorney General v. State Bank, in equity from Wake decree; for plaintiff.

REGULA GENERALIS.

Whereas, appeals are frequently brought to this Court upon transcripts, in which the pleadings are not set forth, otherwise than by an abstract or memorandum thereof; and whereas, the Act of Assembly creating this Court requires of the Judges to inspect the whole record and to render thereon the proper judgment of the law, it is declared that, henceforth, no final Judgment shall be here entered in any cause, until the Declaration and other pleadings be fully made up and entered of record.

A Woman buried alive.—The particulars of an occurrence were related to us yesterday, which we have every reason to believe is an instance of the horrible effects resulting from hasty burial. An aged mulatto woman, named Woods, who resided in Barley street, and was apparently in good health, complained on Sunday evening of a pain in her head, and almost instantly fell lifeless. She was supposed to be dead, and preparations were immediately made for her burial. On Monday afternoon about 4 o'clock, not more than twenty hours after her supposed death, the body was conveyed to the burying ground in St. Mary's street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and consigned to the tomb. The mourners departed, and the grave digger, a white man, proceeded to his task of filling up the grave—He had thrown a few shovels full of clay upon the coffin, when he thought he heard a noise within the grave; he listened awhile, then threw in a few more shovels full—but now he distinctly heard a groan proceed from the corpse. Seized with a panic, he dropped his shovel and fled for assistance. The coffin was after some time disinterred, and the lid was found to be partly forced off.—It was immediately unscrewed, and the corpse discovered not in the position in which it had been placed, but turned round upon the side, and showing other evidences of having been alive while in the grave. It was taken into the church and kept there until yesterday morning, when no signs of life appearing, it was again interred.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Washington Monument.—The Managers of the Society, established for the purpose of erecting a Monument to the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, at Washington City, have published in the papers of that city a statement of their operations since they were organized. The nett collections deposited to the credit of the Society up to 31st Dec. last amount to $22,238 64. Of this sum, Ohio contributed $5,534 45; Maryland $3,030 94; Pennsylvania $2,000; Mississippi $2,120; New Jersey $1,251 74; New York $1,000; and other States, smaller sums. Of the amount collected $18,000 have been invested in the 5 per cent. Stock of Pennsylvania.

Unprecedented Liberality!!!—The following facts come to us duly vouched:

"On the 31st ult., a colored man, in indigent circumstances, who has many entirely dependent upon him for a maintenance (in the employ of Messrs. N. J. Elliot & Co) went to the Dry Dock Bank, and presented a check for $900, for which he was paid $12,000; he did not discover the mistake, until he attempted to deposit the amount in another Bank, when he directly returned and informed the Teller of his error, who, with gratitude, received the $11,800. The Board of Directors being anonymously informed of the fact, determined to pay him $25! to which the Teller added $10."
—*N. Y. American.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

Specie below Par.—We know the fact that, in Illinois, paper drafts on New York have been purchased and paid for in silver dollars at a discount on the silver of four per cent. A thousand silver dollars sold for a paper draft on New York of $960. After taking so much trouble to supply the People of Illinois with a sound specie currency, it is too bad that it should be treated with such contempt, and sold under par. Certainly the specie is worth more than the paper, and either the People of Illinois are crazy, or the Whigs must have gotten the upper hand there, or something else must have happened which has turned things topsy-turvy.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The way to stop a paper.—There is a right way, and a wrong way, to order a newspaper to be stopped. Many people do not understand it. They will write to the printer, "here sir, I have ordered you to stop my paper three or four times, and yet it continues to come. Why don't you stop it. The answer, nine cases in ten would be, "because sir, you have not settled your account." Go to the printer's office, pay all you owe, and order it stopped, and then if it continues to come, the printer is to blame.—*Trumpet.*

FAREWELL ADDRESS
OF
ANDREW JACKSON
To the People of the United States

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Being about to retire finally from public life, I beg leave to offer you my grateful thanks for the many proofs of kindness and confidence which I have received at your hands. It has been my fortune, in the discharge of public duties, civil and military, frequently to have found myself in difficult and trying situations, where prompt decision and energetic action were necessary, and where the interest of the country required that high responsibilities should be fearlessly encountered; and it is with the deepest emotions of gratitude that I acknowledge the continued and unbroken confidence with which you have sustained me in every trial. My public life has been a long one, and I cannot hope that it has, at all times, been free from errors. But I have the consolation of knowing that, if mistakes have been committed, they have not seriously injured the country I so anxiously endeavored to serve; and, at the moment when I surrender my last public trust, I leave this great people prosperous and happy; in the full enjoyment of liberty and peace; and honored and respected by every nation of the world.

If my humble efforts have, in any degree, contributed to preserve to you these blessings, I have been more than rewarded by the honors you have heaped upon me; and, above all, by the generous confidence with which you have supported me in every peril, and with which you have continued to animate and cheer my path to the closing hour of my political life. The time has now come, when advanced age and a broken frame warn me to retire from public concerns; but the recollection of the many favors you have bestowed upon me is engraven upon my heart, and I have felt that I could not part from your service without making this public acknowledgment of the gratitude I owe you. And if I use the occasion to offer to you the counsels of age and experience, you will, I trust, receive them with the same indulgent kindness which you have so often extended to me; and will, at least, see in them an earnest desire to perpetuate, in this favored land, the blessings of liberty and equal laws.

We have now lived almost fifty years under the Constitution framed by the sages and patriots of the revolution. The conflicts in which the nations of Europe were engaged during a great part of this period; the spirit in which they waged war against each other; and our intimate commercial connections with every part of the civilized world, rendered it a time of much difficulty for the Government of the United States. We have had our seasons of peace and of war, with all the evils which precede or follow a state of hostility with powerful nations. We encountered these trials with our Constitution yet in its infancy, and under the disadvantages which a new and untried Government must always feel when it is called upon to put forth its whole strength, without the lights of experience to guide it, or the weight of precedents to justify its measures. But we have passed triumphantly through all these difficulties. Our Constitution is no longer a doubtful experiment; and, at the end of nearly half a century, we find that it has preserved unimpaired the liberties of the people, secured the rights of property, and that our country has improved and is flourishing beyond any former example in the history of nations.

In our domestic concerns there is every thing to encourage us; and if you are true to yourselves, nothing can impede the march to the highest point of national prosperity. The States which had so long been retarded in their improvement, by the Indian tribes residing in the midst of them, are at length relieved from the evil; and this unhappy race—the original dwellers in our land—are now placed in a situation where we may well hope that they will share in the blessings of civilization, and be saved from that degradation and destruction to which they were rapidly hastening while they remained in the States; and while the safety and comfort of our own citizens have been greatly promoted by their removal, the philanthropist will rejoice that the remnant of that ill-fated race has been at length placed beyond the reach of injury or oppression, and that the paternal care of the General Government will hereafter watch over them and protect them.

If we turn to our *relations* with foreign Powers, we find our condition equally gratifying. Actuated by the sincere desire to do justice to every nation, and to preserve the blessings of peace, our intercourse with them has been conducted on the part of this Government in the spirit of frankness, and I take pleasure in saying, that it has generally been met in a corresponding temper. Difficulties of old standing have been surmounted by friendly discussion, and the mutual desire to be just; and the claims of our citizens, which had been long withheld, have at length been acknowledged and adjusted, and satisfactory arrangements made for their final payment; and with a limited, and I trust, a temporary exception, our relation with every foreign Power are now of the most friendly character—our commerce continually expanding, and our flag respected in every quarter of the world.

These cheering and grateful prospects, and these multiplied favors, we owe, under Providence, to the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It is no longer a question whether this great country can remain happily united, and flourish under our present form of government. Experience, the unerring test of all human undertakings, has shown the wisdom and foresight of those who formed it; and has proved, that in the Union of these States there is a sure foundation for the brightest hopes of freedom, and for the happiness of the people.—At every hazard, and by every sacrifice, this Union may be preserved.

The necessity of watching with jealous anxiety for the preservation of the Union, was earnestly pressed upon his fellow-citizens by the Father of his Country, in his farewell address. He has there told us, that "while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bonds;" and he has cautioned us, in the strongest terms, against the formation of parties, on geographical discriminations, as one of the means which might disturb our union, and to which designing men would be likely to resort.

The lessons contained in this valuable legacy of Washington to his countrymen should be cherished in the heart of every citizen to the latest generation; and, perhaps, at no period of time could they be more usefully remembered than at the present moment. For when we look upon the scenes that are passing around us, and dwell upon the pages of his parting address, his paternal counsels would seem to be not merely the offspring of wisdom and foresight, but the voice of prophecy foretelling events and warning us of the evil to come. Forty years have passed since this imperishable document was given to his countrymen. The Federal Constitution was then regarded by him as an experiment, and he so speaks of it in his address, but an experiment upon the success of which the best hopes of the country depended, and we all know that he was prepared to lay down his life, if necessary to secure to it a full and a fair trial. The trial has been made. It has succeeded beyond the proudest hopes of those who framed it. Every quarter of this widely extended nation has felt its blessings, and shared in the general prosperity produced by its adoption. But amid this general prosperity and splendid success, the dangers of which he warned us are becoming every day more evident, and the signs of evil are sufficiently apparent to awaken the deepest anxiety in the bosom of the patriot. We behold systematic efforts publicly made to sow the seeds of discord between different parts of the U. States, and to place party divisions directly upon geographical distinctions; to excite the *south* against the *north*, and the *north* against the *south*, and to force into the controversy the most delicate and exciting topics;—topics, upon which it is impossible that a large portion of the Union can ever speak without strong emotion. Appeals, too, are constantly made to sectional interests, in order to influence the election of the Chief Magistrate, as if it were desired that he should favor a particular quarter of the country, instead of fulfilling the duties of his station with impartial justice to all; and the possible dissolution of the Union has at length become an ordinary and familiar subject of discussion. Has the warning voice of Washington been forgotten? or have designs already been formed to sever the Union?—Let it not be supposed that I impute to all of those who have taken an active part in these unwise and unprofitable discussions, a want of patriotism or of public virtue. The honorable feeling of State pride, and local attachments, find a place in the bosoms of the most enlightened and pure. But while such men are conscious of their own integrity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that the citizens of other States are their political brethren; and that, however mistaken they may be in their views, the great body of them are equally honest and upright with themselves. Mutual suspicions and reproaches may in time create mutual hostility, and artful and designing men will always be found, who are ready to foment these fatal divisions, and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the country. The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially the history of republics.

What have you to gain by division and dissension? Delude not yourselves with the belief that a breach once made may be afterwards repaired. If the Union is once severed, the line of separation will grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation, will then be tried in fields of battle, and determined by the sword. Neither should you deceive yourselves with the hope that the first line of separation would be the permanent one, and that nothing but harmony and concord would be found in the new associations formed upon the dissolution of this Union. Local interests would still be found there, and unchastened ambition. And if the recollection of common dangers, in which the people of these United States stood side by side against the common foe; the memory of victories won by their united valor; the prosperity and happiness they have enjoyed under the present constitution; the proud name they bear as citizens of this great republic: if all those recollections and proofs of common interest are not strong enough to bind us together as one people, what tie will hold united the new divisions of empire, when these bonds have been broken and this Union dissevered? The first line of separation would not last for a single generation; new fragments would be torn off; new leaders would spring up; and this great and glorious republic would soon be broken into a multitude of petty States, without commerce, without credit; jealous of one another, armed for mutual aggression; loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders; seeking aid against each other from foreign powers; insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe, until harassed with conflicts, and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be ready to submit to the absolute dominion of any military adventurer, and to surrender their liberty for the sake of repose. It is impossible to look on the consequences that would inevitably follow the destruction of this Government, and not feel indignant when we hear cold calculations about the value of the Union, and have so constantly before us a line of conduct so well calculated to weaken its ties.

There is too much at stake to allow pride or passion to influence your decision. Never for a moment believe that the great body of the citizens of any State or States can deliberately intend to do wrong. They may, under the influence of temporary excitement or misguided opinions, commit mistakes; they may be misled for a time by the suggestions of self-interest but in a community so enlightened and patriotic as the people of the United States, argument will soon make them sensible of their errors; and, when convinced, they will be ready to repair them. If they have no higher or better motives to govern them, they will at least perceive that their own interest requires them to be just to others as they hope to receive justice at their hands.

But in order to maintain the union unimpaired, it is absolutely necessary that the laws passed by the constituted authorities should be faithfully executed in every part of the country, and that every good citizen, should at all times, stand ready to put down, with the combined force of the nation, every attempt at unlawful resistance, under whatever pretext it may be made, or whatever shape it may assume. Unconstitutional or oppressive laws may no doubt be passed by Congress, either from erroneous views, or the want of due consideration; if they are within the reach of judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judiciary, then free discussion and calm appeals to reason and to the justice of the people will not fail to redress the wrong. But until the law shall be declared void by the courts, or repealed by Congress, no individual, or combination of individuals, can be justified in forcibly resisting its execution. It is impossible that Government can continue to exist upon any other principles. It would cease to be a Government, and be unworthy of the name, if it had not the power to enforce the execution of its own laws within its own sphere of action.

It is true that cases may be imagined disclosing such a settled purpose of usurpation and oppression, on the part of the Government, as would justify an appeal to arms. These, however, are extreme cases, which we have no reason to apprehend in a Government where the power is in the hands of a patriotic people; and no citizen who loves his country would, in any case whatever, resort to forcible resistance, unless he clearly saw that the time had come when a freeman should prefer death to submission; for if such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of the Union, and, with it, an end to the hopes of freedom. The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; it would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin.

But the constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people; in the security it gives to life, liberty, character, and property, in every quarter of the county; and in the fraternal attachment which the citizens of the several States bear to one another as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence the citizens of every State should studiously avoid every thing calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their own political brethren in other portions of the Union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted; principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and, therefore, of necessity influencing their policy before they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote its happiness; and all efforts on the part of people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference; and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured, that the men found busy in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation.

In the legislation of Congress, also, and in every measure of the General Government, justice to every portion of the United States should be faithfully observed. No free Government can stand without virtue in the people, and a lofty spirit of patriotism; and if the sordid feelings of mere selfishness shall usurp the place which ought to be filled by public spirit, the legislation of Congress will soon be converted into a scramble for personal and sectional advantages. Under our free institutions, the citizens of every quarter of our country are capable of attaining a high degree of prosperity and happiness, without seeking to profit themselves at the expense of others; and every such attempt must in the end fail to succeed, for the people in every part of the United States are too enlightened not to understand their own rights and interests, and to detect and defeat every effort to gain undue advantages over them; and when such designs are discovered, it naturally provokes resentments which cannot always be easily allayed. Justice, full and ample justice, to every portion of the United States, should be the ruling principle of every freeman, and should guide the deliberations of every public body, whether it be State or national.

It is well known that there have always been those amongst us who wish to enlarge the powers of the General Government; and experience would seem to indicate that there is a tendency on the part of this Government to overstep the boundaries marked out for it by the Constitution. Its legitimate authority is abundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it was created; and its powers being expressly enumerated, there can be no justification for claiming any thing beyond them. Every attempt to exercise power beyond these limits should be promptly and firmly opposed. For one evil example will lead to other measures still more mischievous; and if the principle of constructive powers, or supposed advantages, or temporary circumstances, shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of a power not given by the Constitution, the General Government will before long absorb all the powers of legislation, and you will have, in effect, but one consolidated Government. From the extent of our country, its diversified interests, different pursuits, and different habits, it is too obvious for argument that a single consolidated Government would be wholly inadequate to watch over and protect its interests; and every friend of our free institutions should be always prepared to maintain unimpaired and in full vigor the rights and sovereignty of the States, and to confine the action of the General Government strictly to the sphere of its appropriate duties.

There is, perhaps, no one of the powers conferred on the Federal Government so liable to abuse as the taxing power. The most productive and convenient sources of revenue were necessarily given to it, that it might be able to perform the important duties imposed upon it; and the taxes which it lays upon commerce being concealed from the real payer in the price of the article, they do not so readily attract the attention of the people as smaller sums demanded from them directly by the taxgatherer. But the tax imposed on goods enhances by so much the price of the commodity to the consumer; and, as many of these duties are imposed on articles of necessity, which are daily used by the great body of the people, the money raised by these impositions drawn from their pockets. Congress has no right, under the Constitution, to take money from the people, unless it is required to execute some one of the specific powers entrusted to the Government; and if they raise more than is necessary for such purposes, it is an abuse of the power of taxation, and unjust and oppressive. It may, indeed, happen that the revenue will sometimes exceed the amount anticipated when the taxes were laid. When, however, this is ascertained, it is easy to reduce them, and, in such a case, it is unquestionably the duty of the Government to reduce them, for no circumstances can justify it in assuming a power not given to it by the Constitution, nor in taking away the money of the people when it is not needed for the legitimate wants of the Government.

Plain as these principles appear to be, you will

yet find that there is a constant effort to induce the General Government to go beyond the limits of its taxing power, and to impose unnecessary burdens upon the people. Many powerful interests are continually at work to procure heavy duties on imports, and to swell the revenue beyond the real necessities of the public service; and the country has already felt the injurious effects of their combined influence. They succeeded in obtaining a tariff of duties bearing most oppressively on the agricultural and laboring classes of society, and producing a revenue that could not be usefully employed within the range of the powers conferred upon Congress; and, in order to fasten upon the people this unjust and unequal system of taxation, extravagant schemes of internal improvement were got up, in various quarters, to squander the money, and to purchase support. Thus one unconstitutional measure was intended to be upheld by another, and the abuse of the power of taxation was to be maintained by usurping the power of expending the money in internal improvements. You cannot have forgotten the severe and doubtful struggle through which we passed, when the Executive Department of the Government, by its veto, endeavored to arrest this prodigal scheme of injustice, and to bring back the legislation of Congress to the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution. The good sense and practical judgment of the people, when the subject was brought before them, sustained the course of the Executive; and this plan of unconstitutional expenditure, for purposes composed of corrupt influence, is, I trust, finally thrown.

The result of this decision has been felt in the rapid extinguishment of the public debt, and the large accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury, notwithstanding the tariff was reduced, and is now very far below the amount originally contemplated by its advocates. But rely upon it, the design to collect an extravagant revenue, and to burden you with taxes beyond the economical wants of the Government, is not yet abandoned. The various interests which have combined together to impose a heavy tariff, and to produce an overflowing treasury, are too strong, and have too much at stake to surrender the contest. The corporations and wealthy individuals who are engaged in large manufacturing establishments, desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing politicians will support it, to conciliate their favor, and to obtain the means of profuse expenditure, for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters; and since the people have decided that the Federal Government cannot be permitted to employ its income in internal improvements, efforts will be made to seduce and mislead the citizens of the several States, by holding out to them the deceitful prospect of benefits to be derived from a surplus revenue collected by the General Government, and annually divided among the States. And if, encouraged by these fallacious hopes, the States should disregard the principles of economy which ought to characterize every Republican Government, and should indulge in lavish expenditures exceeding their resources, they will before long find themselves oppressed with debts which they are unable to pay, and the temptation will become irresistible to support a high tariff, in order to obtain a surplus for such purposes, without violating the principles of the Constitution, and assuming powers which have not been granted. It is, moreover, a system of injustice, and, if persisted in, will inevitably lead to corruption, and must end in ruin. The surplus revenue will be drawn from the pockets of the people, from the farmer, the mechanic, and the laboring classes of society; but who will receive it when distributed among the States, where it is to be disposed of by leading State politicians who have friends to favor, and political partisans to gratify? It will certainly not be returned to those who paid it, and who have most need of it, and are honestly entitled to it.—There is but one safe rule, and that is, to confine the General Government rigidly within the sphere of its appropriate duties. It has no power to raise a revenue, or impose taxes, except for the purposes enumerated in the Constitution; and if its income is found to exceed these wants, it should be forthwith reduced, and the burdens of the people so far lightened.

In reviewing the conflicts which have taken place between different interests in the United States, and the policy pursued since the adoption of our present form of Government, we find nothing that has produced such deep-seated evil as the course of legislation in relation to the Currency. The Constitution of the United States unquestionably intended to secure to the people a circulating medium of gold and silver. But the establishment of a national bank by Congress, with the privilege of issuing paper money receivable in the payment of the public dues, and the unfortunate course of legislation in the several States upon the same subject, drove from general circulation the Constitutional Currency, and substituted one of paper in its place.

It was not easy for men engaged in the ordinary pursuits of business, whose attention had not been particularly drawn to the subject, to foresee all the consequences of a Currency exclusively of paper; and we ought not, on that account, to be surprised at the facility with which laws were obtained to carry into effect the paper system. Honest, and even enlightened men, are sometimes misled by the specious and plausible statements of the designing. But experience has now proved the mischiefs and dangers of a Paper Currency; and it rests with you to determine whether the proper remedy shall be applied.

The paper system being founded on public confidence, and having of itself no intrinsic value, it is liable to great and sudden fluctuations; thereby rendering property insecure, and the wages of labor unsteady and uncertain. The corporations which create the paper money cannot be relied upon to keep the circulating medium uniform in amount. In times of prosperity, when confidence is high, they are tempted, by the prospect of gain, or by the influence of those who hope to profit by it, to extend their issues of paper beyond the bounds of discretion, and the reasonable demands of business. And when these issues have been pushed on, from day to day, until public confidence is at length shaken, then a reaction takes place and they immediately withdraw the credits they have given; suddenly curtail their issues; and produce an unexpected and ruinous contraction of the circulating medium, which is felt by the whole community. The banks, by this means, save themselves, and the mischievous consequences of their imprudence or cupidity are visited upon the public. Nor does the evil stop here. These ebbs and flows in the Currency, and these indistinct extensions of credit, naturally engender a spirit of speculation in the public lands, and various kinds of stock, which, within the last year or two, seized upon such a multitude of our citizens, and threatened to pervade all classes of society, and to withdraw their attention from the sober pursuits of honest industry. It is not by encouraging this spirit that we shall best preserve public virtue and promote the true interests of our country. But if your Currency continues as exclusively paper as it now is, it will foster this eager desire to amass wealth without labor; it will multiply the number of dependants on bank accommodations and bank favors; the temptation to obtain money at any sacrifice will become stronger and stronger, and inevitably lead to corruption, which will find its way into your public councils, and destroy, at no distant day, the purity of our Government. Some of the evils which arise from this system of paper, of currency, was sufficiently demonstrated in the struggle made by the Bank of the United States. Defeated in that, the General Government, the same class of intriguers and politicians will now resort to the States, and endeavor to obtain there the same organization, which they failed to perpetuate in the Union; and with specious and deceitful plans of public advantages, and State interests and State pride, they will endeavor to establish, in the different States, and moneyed institutions with overgrown capital, and exclusive privileges sufficient to enable it to control the operations of the other banks. Such an institution will be pregnant with the same evils produced by the Bank of the United States, although its sphere of action is more confined; and in the State in which it is chartered, the money power will be able to embody its whole strength, and to move together, with undivided force, to accomplish any object it may wish to attain. You have already had abundant evidence of its power to inflict injury upon the agricultural, mechanical, and laboring classes of society; and over those whose engagement in trade or speculation render them dependant on bank facilities, the dominion of a State monopoly will be absolute, and their obedience unlimited. With such a bank and a paper currency, the money power would, in a few years, govern the State and control its measures; and if a sufficient number of States can be induced to create such establishments, the time will soon come when it will again take the field against the United States, and succeed in perfecting and perpetuating its organization by a charter from Congress.

It is one of the serious evils of our present system of banking, that enables one class of society—and that by no means a numerous one—by its control over the Currency, to act injuriously upon the interests of all the others, and to exercise more than its just proportion of influence in political affairs. The agricultural, the mechanical, and the laboring classes, have little or no share in the direction of the great moneyed corporations; and from their habits, and the nature of their pursuits, they are incapable of forming extensive combinations to act together with united force. Such concert of action may sometimes be produced in a single city, or in a small district of country, by means of personal communications with each other; but they have no regular or active correspondence with those who are engaged in similar pursuits in distant places; they have but little patronage to give to the press, and exercise but a small share of influence over it; they have no crowd of dependants about them, who hope to grow rich without labor, by their countenance and favor, and who are, therefore, always ready to execute their wishes. The planter, the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer, all know that their success depends upon their own industry and economy, and that they must not expect to become suddenly rich by the fruits of their toil. Yet these classes of society form the great body of the people of the United States; they are the bone and sinew of the country; men who love liberty, and desire nothing but equal rights and equal laws, and who moreover, hold the great mass of our national wealth, although it is distributed in moderate amounts among the millions of freemen who possess it. But, with overwhelming numbers and wealth on their side, they are in constant danger of losing their fair influence in the Government, and with difficulty maintain their just rights against the incessant efforts daily made to encroach upon them.—The mischief springs from the power which the moneyed interest derives from a paper currency, which they are able to control; from the multitude of corporations, with exclusive privileges, which they have succeeded in obtaining in the different States, and which are employed altogether for their benefit; and unless you become more watchful in your States, and check the spirit of monopoly, and thirst for exclusive privileges, you will, in the end, find that the most important powers of Government have been given or bartered away, and the control over your dearest interests has passed into the hands of these corporations.

The paper money system, and its natural associations, monopoly and exclusive privileges, have already struck their roots deep in the soil; and it will require all your efforts to check its further growth and to eradicate the evil. The men who profit by the abuses, and desire to perpetuate them, will continue to besiege the halls of legislation in the General Government as well as in the States, and will seek, by every artifice to mislead and deceive the public servants. It is to yourselves that you must look for safety, and the means of guarding and perpetuating your free institutions. In your hands is rightfully placed the sovereignty of the country, and to you every one placed in authority is ultimately responsible. It is always in your power to see that the wishes of the people are carried into faithful execution, and their will, when once made known, must sooner or later be obeyed. And while the people remain, as I trust they ever will, uncorrupted and incorruptable, and continue watchful and jealous of their rights, the Government is safe, and the cause of freedom will continue to triumph over all its enemies.

But it will require steady and persevering exertions on your part to rid yourselves of the iniquities and mischiefs of the paper system, and to check the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have sprung up with it, and of which it is the main support. So many interests are united to resist all reform on this subject, that you must not hope the conflict will be a short one, nor success easy. My humble efforts have not been spared, during my administration of the Government, to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver; and something, I trust, has been done towards the accomplishment of this most desirable object. But enough yet remains to require all your energy and perseverance. The power, however, is in your hands, and the remedy must and will be applied, if you determine upon it.

While I am thus endeavoring to press upon your attention the principles which I deem of vital importance in the domestic concerns of the country, I ought not to pass over, without notice the important considerations which should govern your policy towards foreign powers. It is, unquestionably, our true interest to cultivate the most friendly understanding with every nation, and to avoid, by every honorable means, the calamities of war; and we shall best obtain this object by frankness and sincerity in our foreign intercourse, by the prompt and faithful execution of treaties, and by justice and impartiality in our conduct to all. But no nation, however desirous of peace, can hope to escape occasional collisions with other powers; and the soundest dictates of policy require that we should place ourselves in a condition to assert our rights, if a resort to force should ever become necessary. Our local situation, our long line of seacoast, indented by numerous bays, with deep rivers opening into the interior, as well as our extended and still increasing commerce, point to the navy as our natural means of defence. It will, in the end, be found to be the cheapest and most effectual; and now is the time, in a season of peace, and with an overflowing revenue, that we can year after year, add to its strength without increasing the burdens of the people. It is your true policy. For your navy will not only protect your rich and flourishing commerce in distant seas, but will enable you to reach and annoy the enemy, and will give to defence its greatest efficiency, by meeting danger at a distance from home. It is impossible, by any line of fortifications, to guard every point from attack against a hostile force advancing from the ocean and selecting its object: but they are indispensable to protect cities from bombardment; dock yards and naval arsenals from destruction; to give shelter to merchant vessels in time of war, and to ensure ships or weaker squadrons when pressed by superior force. Fortifications of this description cannot be too soon completed and armed, and placed in a condition of the most perfect preparation. The abundant means we now possess cannot be applied in any manner more useful to the country; and when this is done, and our naval force sufficiently strengthened, and our militia armed, we need not fear that any nation will wantonly insult us, or needlessly provoke hostilities. We shall more certainly preserve peace, when it is well understood that we are prepared for war.

In presenting to you my fellow-citizens, these parting counsels, I have brought before you the leading principles upon which I endeavored to administer the Government in the high office with which you twice honored me. Knowing that the path of freedom is continually beset by enemies, who often assume the disguise of friends, I have devoted the last hours of my public life to warn you of the dangers. The progress of the United States, under our free and happy institutions, has surpassed the most sanguine hopes of the founders of the republic. Our growth has been rapid beyond all former example, in numbers, in wealth, in knowledge, and all the useful arts which contribute to the comforts and conveniences of man; and from the earliest ages of history to the present day, there never have been thirteen millions of people associated together in one political body who enjoyed so much freedom and happiness as the people of these United States. You have no longer any cause to fear danger from abroad; your strength and power are well known throughout the civilized world, as well as the high and gallant bearing of your sons. It is from within, among yourselves, from supidity, from corruption, from disappointed ambition, and inordinate thirst for power, that factions will be formed and liberty endangered. It is against such designs, whatever disguise the actors may assume, that you have especially to guard yourselves. You have the highest of human trusts committed to your care. Providence has showered on this favored land blessings without number, and has chosen you as the guardians of freedom to preserve it for the benefit of the human race. May He, who holds in his hands the destinies of nations, make you worthy of the favors he has bestowed, and enable you, with pure hearts and pure hands, and sleepless vigilance to guard and defend to the end of time the great charge he has committed to your keeping.

My own race is nearly run; advanced age and failing health warn me that before long I must pass beyond the reach of human events, and cease to feel the vicissitudes of human affairs. I thank God that my life has been spent in a land of liberty, and that he has given me a heart to love my country with the affection of a son. And filled with gratitude for your constant and unwavering kindness, I bid you a last and affectionate farewell.

ANDREW JACKSON.

From the National Intelligencer, 7th inst.

RESULTS OF THE SESSION.

The second session of the Twenty-fourth Congress has closed. Both Houses contained an admitted and strong majority of friends of the Administration, and the complaint, or the excuse, of last year, that at least in one branch the composition of the Committees was unfavorable to the success of Administration measures, has had no foundation. The committees were all framed with undeviating regard to the strictest injunctions of party discipline.

With such majorities, and with Committees so composed, WHAT HAS CONGRESS DONE AT THIS SESSION?

In more than thirty years of acquaintance with Congress, we have never known a session so barren in valuable results.—With great difficulty, and at the very last moment, most (but not all) of the common appropriation bills, it is true, were got thro'. So that the machinery of Government will go on. And this short sentence describes almost the whole of the actual doings of the session, if we except the bill for increasing the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court by adding two members to that body.

Congress has not reduced the revenue, the leading object presented to its consideration in the President's message at the opening of the session. It has not reduced the duties on importations; nor has it restrained the sales of the public lands.

The Treasury Order (the Specie Circular) of July 11th, 1836, so much, so universally, and so unjustly complained of, is not rescinded, repealed, or superseded. Both Houses, it is true, by very large majorities, passed an act, rescinding and superseding this obnoxious order; but the President neither approved it nor negatived it. He put it in his pocket. It was presented to him some days before the adjournment; but these days not being ten, he had a right as he construes the Constitution, to do neither one thing nor another. He did not even inform the Senate, with whom the bill originated, that he had not time to consider the bill. He had, doubtless, abundant time; but, as the bill had passed both Houses by more than two-thirds of each, he probably foresaw, that if he returned the bill, with his objections, it would still be passed by the constitutional majority, and so become a law, without his consent. He chose, therefore, to hold it back from all further proceedings or action of Congress, and in that way to defeat it. We hold this to be the most exceptionable of all the modes of exercising the veto power, because it is the least responsible, and because it deprives Congress of an opportunity of exercising its constitutional authority of passing a law by the votes of two-thirds of each House, without the consent, or against the will, of the President. On this occasion, the strongly expressed, undoubted, and notorious will of much more than two-thirds of both Houses has been knowingly and intentionally disregarded. The will of one man has triumphed over the will of the People. This is the unquestionable and unquestioned *fact*; and we leave *commentary* to others, or to another occasion.

In speaking of the measures which have failed, we must not be understood, in all cases, as manifesting our approbation of the measures themselves. We only say that, with all its majorities, and all its power, the Administration has failed [illegible] to fulfil the purposes [illegible] accomplish. It has [illegible] and only just able, [illegible] out the help of the [illegible] Government also [illegible] been less patr[illegible] ate embarrass[illegible] drawn or [illegible] nothing but [illegible] come to a [illegible]

The F[illegible] disagree[illegible] do not [illegible] works; [illegible] people [illegible] time) [illegible] sentatives [illegible] annual [illegible] gun, and [illegible] tion has [illegible] by the [illegible] Administration [illegible] and Administration [illegible] of the [illegible] of the Treasury [illegible] a measure which was connected with [illegible] bill making [illegible] appropriations; on that [illegible] the works, where prior appropriations [illegible] exhausted, must await the provisions of [illegible] next Congress. And this leads us to [illegible] that, while Congress has adopted as [illegible] sure to reduce income, it has refused [illegible] make distribution of a large and [illegible] certained surplus; we say uncertained, [illegible] cause, as was urged in both Houses, [illegible] now as obvious that there will be a [illegible] next January, as it was, on the 3d of [illegible] last, when the bills not passed, that [illegible] would be a surplus the 1st of January of [illegible] year. The Land bill not passing, the [illegible] for reducing duties not passing, another [illegible] plus is a thing of course. It may [illegible] as large as last January, but we [illegible] it as being equally certain. The [illegible] plus, Congress refuses to deposite [illegible] States. It ordains, on the contrary, [illegible] fect, that it remain with the depositaries. The House of Representatives insisted [illegible] distribution, if there should be a surplus, [illegible] and would not yield the point. The Administration Senators refused to consent to distribution, let the surplus be what it might. The final vote in the Senate against it was 27 to 23. So the Fortification bill, the distribution section and all, was added to the list of lost measures.

The commercial community earnestly desired the passage of the bill anticipating the payment of the remaining instalments expected soon to be received at the Treasury under the treaties with France and Naples. At the present moment, such a measure was looked for as one that would afford considerable relief to the pressure for money. The bill passed the Senate, but was lost in the House.

Then the bill for restoring the duties on goods destroyed by the great fire in New York—a measure of obvious justice to individuals, and, from its extent and importance, deserving to be regarded as a public measure—passed the Senate also, but passed took of the fate of so many of its companions, and failed in the House.

The retaining this money in the Treasury we are compelled to regard as a hard and cruel exaction. We know no justification, hardly any plausible apology, for it; and while we speak of restoration of that as one act of justice, we cannot but refer to another, and that is, the claims of our citizens for French spoliations before 1800. These two claims of justice, absolute justice, as we consider them, would have absorbed ten millions of the money of an overflowing Treasury. When will Governments learn that *justice* is the first and greatest element of all true public policy?

Among the other bills of a public nature which *passed the Senate* (and failed in the House of Representatives) was the bill for increasing the Military Establishment of the United States. Though this was a measure upon which there is a great diversity of opinion, it must be confessed to have been defeated by other circumstances than the hostility of the House to it.

The whole number of Senate bills acted upon by the House was about *one hundred and twenty*; amongst which, of the greatest general interest, we may instance from an examination of the list, bills, those authorizing the relinquishment of the 6th sections granted for the use of schools, and the entry of other lands in lieu thereof; to revive and continue in force an act "to provide the persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary war;" to provide for the erection and repair of custom-houses, (at Philadelphia and New Orleans;) to authorize the Ohio Railroad Company to locate a road through the public lands; to give effect to the 8th article of the treaty of 1819 with Spain; to provide for the legal adjudication of the Bastrop, Maison Rouge, and other grants in Louisiana and Arkansas; a bill for amendment of the acts respecting the judicial system of the United States; a bill to authorize the President of the United States to furnish certain ordnance to the several States; the bill to rebuild the General Post Office Building, and for other purposes; the bill to provide for the transportation of the mails upon rail-roads, &c.

As one effect of the loose mode of doing business in Congress, we cannot but regret that among the lost bills is almost every bill, sent by the Senate, for objects within the Territories of Florida and Wisconsin within unkindness to these younger children of our Union we the more regret on account of the worthy Delegates from these Territories, whose estimable characters, and indefatigable exertions in getting them through

...ceived better treatment from ... they sit. Nor less, ... that the liberal and ... of the Senate to e... ...city, and to estab... ...this District, shar... ...itorial bills.

...acted on, the ... beyond all for... ...reported in ... and never ...ed to sev...

...ion, as we

Charlotte:

Friday, March 24, 1837.

☞*Our Superior Court.*—We have been ...ened since the adjournment of this Court ...t more business was done at its late term, ...n of any previous one for some time.—There were on the Civil Docket 82 causes ...57 were disposed of—a number of those ...ining were not ready for trial. On the State Docket there were 29 causes—7 of which were tried. This statement is ...de to correct any erroneous impression ...hich may have been caused by an expression ...ed by us in our paper of the 10th inst. "that very few cases of importance ...re tried." We take this opportunity of ...ressing the People, that the law establishing the Superior Courts, has been so amended ...as to allow two weeks at each term of the Court in this County.

☞*Gen. Jackson's Farewell Address.*—...greeable to our promise, we have inserted ...in to day's paper, the Address of Gen. Jackson to the People of the United States. No President since Washington—neither an Adams, a Jefferson, a Madison, or Monroe—was presumptuous enough to attempt to bring into disrepute the solemn admonitions of the Father of his Country by following his example—but the pride of Gen. Jackson has been so inflated by the comparison of his fulsome admirers to a second Washington—a comparison which would bear no more resemblance than day to night—in retiring from the Presidential Chair he must imitate him "who was first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," by sending to the People of the U. States what purports to be a "Farewell Address," but what is in fact a political tirade. Had the President confined himself altogether to bestowing wholesome advice on his countrymen—warning them of the "danger of geographical parties, and of the duty of all good citizens to array themselves against the attempts of designing men to sow dissensions between different sections of the Confederacy—of the consequences which would flow from the disruption of the ties which now bind us together as one People—of the duty of submission to the laws, until they are repealed by the competent authorities, or until, clearly oppressive in their character, the legislative majority manifest a fixed and unalterable determination to adhere to them—we should have heartily concurred in it. But when he steps beyond the legitimate and patriotic province of such an address, to minister to the bad passions engendered by party collision, he loses all claims to the forbearance of those whom he wantonly insults, and deprives his counsels of that force with which they would otherwise appeal to the judgments of his opponents. We cannot recognize in such an Address, the paternal admonitions of a discerning Patriot, like those of the Father of his Country, warning a whole People of the dangers that threaten their free institutions, and pointing out the means by which these dangers may be averted or overcome—but rather the arrogant exultation of a self-conscious Partizan, the circle of his vision narrowed to the questions of policy which had agitated his own administration, and which had swelled his personal glory by the triumph of his opinions—a temporary triumph, we verily believe, though *he* vainly and gloriously imagines that it is as permanent as the everlasting hills!" The Address is before our readers, they can judge of its merits.

☞*The Currency Bill.*—This Bill was passed, as our readers have been informed, by both Houses of Congress, by very large majorities, and was sent to the President for his signature, a few days before the adjournment. Instead of sending the Bill to the House in which it originated, with his objections, the President, contrary to all usage and an express provision of the Constitution on the subject, publishes in the Globe the following reasons for his not approving the Bill, accompanied by a long argumentative document from the Attorney General, to prove that the Bill, if sanctioned, would be the subject of "perplexity and doubt;" this learning the President adopts, and therefore pockets the Bill. It is said Mr. Rives drafted this Bill!

Reasons of President Jackson for not acting definitely on the Bill entitled "An act designating and limiting the funds receivable for the revenues of the United States."

"The Bill from the Senate entitled 'An act designating and limiting the funds receivable for the revenues of the United States came to my hands yesterday at two o'clock P. M. On perusing it, I found its provisions so complex and uncertain, that I deemed it necessary to obtain the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States on several important questions, touching its construction and effect, before I could decide on the disposition to be made of it. The Attorney General took up the subject immediately, and his reply was reported to me this day at five o'clock P. M. As this officer, after a careful and laborious examination of the bill, and a distinct expression of his opinion on the points proposed to him, still came to the conclusion that the construction of the bill, should it become a law, would be yet a subject of much perplexity and doubt, (a view of the bill entirely consistent with my own,) and as I cannot think it proper in a matter of vital interest, and of such constant application, to approve a bill so liable to diversity of interpretations, and more especially as I have not had time, amid the duties constantly pressing on me, to give the subject that deliberate consideration which its importance demands, I am constrained to retain the bill, without acting definitely thereon; and to the end that my reasons for this step may be fully understood, I shall cause this paper, with the opinion of the Attorney General, and the bill in question, to be deposited in the Department of State.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1837, 4 before 12 P. M.

☞*Mr. Van Buren and his Cabinet.*—The New York papers teem with accounts from correspondents, of a reported misunderstanding between the President and the Secretary of State, and of so important a nature, it is stated, as to have induced the Secretary abruptly to tender to the President the resignation of his office. The National Intelligencer believes that the main fact of these statements is not without foundation. The following extract is from the New York Courier and Enquirer—we are sorry the state our columns will not admit of our giving further extracts to day.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

"*Mr. John Forsyth, the Secretary of State, sent in yesterday his resignation, in a note addressed with the uncourteous superscription,* "MR. VAN BUREN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES." *A copy of this, together with an address from Mr. Forsyth to the citizens of Georgia, was sent to the Globe, and would have appeared this morning, had it not been suppressed the evening before by consent of parties. What concessions were made by Van Buren to Forsyth, or how the storm was quieted, I am unable to say; but the facts as I relate them to you are substantially correct.*"

☞It has been stated in the papers that Mr. Webster intended to resign his seat in the Senate of the U. S. in order to attend for awhile to his private duties. The Boston Atlas states that "at the strong solicitation of his friends in Massachusetts and elsewhere, Mr. Webster has consented to postpone his purpose of leaving the Senate" at least for awhile. We are glad to hear this, for Mr. Webster has battled so nobly in favor of the Constitution and of the rights we consider dear to every true lover of his country, that he could not well be spared, especially at this time; and we think few men can be found capable of filling his seat with such ability.

☞The National Intelligencer says, we are authorised to announce that Bailey Peyton, one of the Representatives in Congress from the State of Tennessee, declines to be considered a candidate for the next Congress. We regret this, for in these times of political degeneracy, there is not a firmer friend or warmer advocate for the rights of the people in Congress than Mr. Peyton.

☞The health of Ex-President Jackson was considered so bad that President Van Buren ordered the Surgeon General of the U. S. Army to accompany him to Wheeling, where he will be relieved, if the President's health will admit of it, by some officer of the Medical Department, who will attend him to his residence.

☞John G. Bynum has retired from the Editorial Department of the Carolina Gazette. It will hereafter be under the management of Messrs. W. E. Mills and W. Hall. We wish them success.

☞*Snow Storm.*—A very heavy storm of snow was experienced in Savannah on the 4th instant. It is stated that such a fall of snow has not been witnessed since the year 1803, when the snow was from one to two feet deep; at this time it was about twelve inches.

☞The Virginia House of Delegates passed on the 11th inst. a Bill directing that the elections for Members of Congress and the State Legislature, shall be held on the same day throughout the Commonwealth. Also a bill changing the time for the meeting of the Legislature to the first Monday in January.

☞*Influenza.*—This epidemic, from late accounts from Europe, is spreading its ravages with direful effect in a number of places. Accounts to the 23d January state that a great number have died in London—no less than 47 coffins were borne along one of the roads in two hours, and it is stated that "for the last three days and nights the sextons have been obliged to employ excavators and gardeners to dig graves."—Great mortality occurred in the neighborhood of Glasgow, from the same cause, which stands without a parallel, and so great were the demand for hearses and mourning coaches they could not be supplied. There has been a remarkable fatality among persons of rank and title. Private letters state that in Paris it is raging to such a degree that there is scarcely a family of which some branch is not confined by the effects of this malady. In Sweden it is also raging with great virulence. A letter from Stockholm dated the 14th January, says that "Medical reports state that between Christmas and New Year's day, no fewer than 18,000 or 19,000 persons, or about one-fourth of our whole population have been simultaneously attacked by the prevailing influenza."

☞*To Correspondents.*—"JUVENIS" is again unavoidably deferred. "*Alciphron*" was overlooked. Both shall be attended to in our next if possible.

Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Joel R. Poinsett, of South Carolina, to be Secretary of War.

George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

Henry Wheaton to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of his majesty the King of Prussia.

William H. Haywood, of North Carolina, to be Charge d'Affairés to the King of Belgium.

Alcee La Branche, of Louisiana, to be Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas.

William W. Chew, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to the Court of his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

Heman Lowry to be Marshall for the District of Vermont.

Abraham Van Buren to be Secretary under the 6th section of the act to reorganize the General Land Office, approved the 4th day of July, 1836.

John Bell to be Surveyor of Public Lands acquired by the treaty with the Chickasaw Indians.

James L. Edwards to be Commissioner of Pensions.

Daniel B. Turner to be Deputy Postmaster at Huntsville, Alabama.

Edmond Forstall to be Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans.

Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey, Thomas J. Randolph, of Virginia, and Publius R. R. Pray, of Mississippi, to be commissioners to adjust claims to reservations of land under the 14th article of the treaty of 1830, with the Choctaw Indians, under the act of Congress of the third of March, 1837.

Montford Stokes, of North Carolina, to be agent for the Cherokee Indians.

John W. Sandford, of Georgia, to be agent for the Creek Indians.

Josiah Pilcher, of Missouri, to be Indian agent on the Upper Missouri.

John Kennedy, of Tennessee, to be commissioner under the Cherokee treaty, in the place of William Carroll, resigned.

Officers of the Branch Mint at New Orleans.

David Bradford to be Superintendent.

William P. Hort to be Assayer.

James B. Rogers to be Melter & Refiner.

Of the Branch Mint in Charlotte, in the state of North Carolina.

J. H. Gibbon to be Assayer.

John R. Bolton to be Coiner.

Of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, in the state of Georgia.

Joseph W. Farnum to be Assayer.

David H. Mason to be Coiner.

Jacksonville, March 2.—An express leaving Fort Armstrong at Dade's battle ground, on Thursday last, and arriving at Black Creek on Saturday night last, brought intelligence that 93 Indians had come in and surrendered to Gen. Jesup. Among them, were Jumper, Alligator, Abraham and Little Cloud. Micanopy, the great pond Governor, had not come in but had sent his "talk" to the General. He says he is unwilling to go West—that he has done fighting and will not fight no more—that he is sick—that although he cannot consent to go West, he supposes the whites can send him where they please,—so, we are told, ran his "talk."

The express also brought information that Oceola had been tried by an Indian Court Martial, for cowardice at the Wahoo Swamp—had been found guilty and degraded—deprived of his rank, and had retired from the main body of the Indians with but few followers—retired the Indians themselves know not where.

It is the general opinion that the war is drawing to a close. When we heard upon good authority, that the head chief, Micanopy, has surrendered, and is in the camp of the General of our army, then we should unhesitatingly say that the war has closed—and that the fighting is done. We believe now, that there will be no more fighting, none of any account, but should the Indians refuse to surrender—separate into small squads, or scatter and secret themselves into the swamps and hammocks, or everglades, it will be with infinite difficulty that our troops can find and capture them. We fear that this will be the course which some of them will take.

That portion of the South Carolina Brigade stationed at Sante Fe, has been ordered to Lake Monroe. So we are informed by a gentleman from Newmansville—*Cour.*

A Tale of the Kitchen.—There is a good story currently reported at Washington, of the new President. A number of Clerks of the Kitchen department, sent to Mr. Van Buren a gold-headed walking stick, which cost $50, by way of sliding into his good graces. But the President *sent it back* with his compliments, saying, in effect, that he should not have need of a Hickory stick in his new vocation, and hoped he would not, in any station for a good many years yet. Quite a rebuff—or, as they used to say at College—"*a real water.*"—*Bal. Reg.*

President Van Buren, it is said, commences his administration auspiciously. It is understood and believed in Washington that the "Kitchen Cabinet" has ceased to exist—that its power and influence are completely at an end. The anecdote of the new President having been offered a Hickory stick as a present, and his polite refusal to accept the same, is currently reported and credited. The determination of Mr. Van Buren, also, to make Mr. Poinsett Secretary of War, instead of the wished for appointment of Mr. Donelson to that office, is considered a favorable sign of the times. We have only to repeat our ardent wishes that the anxious expectations of the public may be realized, and that Mr. V. B. may make himself President of the Nation and not of a Party. The country is tired of strife and wants repose. No considerable portion of the people *desires* an opposition to the present administration. It has the power and the means of making itself deservedly popular. Perhaps the opposition party rejoiced more heartily on the 4th of March, and more sincerely, than *the* party (par excellence) itself. Mr. Clay spoke for them in the Senate, on the 3d instant, when he said, "It is the last day—thank God for all his mercies!—the last day of the Administration of Andrew Jackson. We have laid on a hard bed for the last eight years. To-morrow begins the Administration of Martin Van Buren. Whether the bed will be softer hereafter, is doubtful—but, at least, we have the privilege of turning over to the other side, and resting our wearied muscles, which have been so long distrained."—*Alexandria Gazette.*

It is related in the Globe that Secretary Dickerson, "the bachelor of the Cabinet," shed tears at the departure of the ex-President, though the jokes cracked by the old Chief upon quitting Washington, were enough to move "a soul under the ribs of death."—*Ib.*

THE SENATE.—At the close of Thursday's sitting, a committee was appointed, on motion of Mr. Wright, to announce to the President of the United States that the Senate had got through its business, and was ready to adjourn, if he had no further communication to make to them. Mr. Wright and Mr. Lyon were appointed a committee accordingly.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the committee reported that they had discharged the duty thus confided to them, and had received for answer that the President had no farther communication to make to them. And then

The SENATE adjourned *sine die.*—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

We have not heard of any particular appointment made during the last Executive Session of the Senate beyond those we have already published. Among the appointments, we learn, however, was *not* that of a Minister to AUSTRIA. There was, perhaps, some difficulty in making a selection for that station from the numerous candidates for the favor of the PRESIDENT, who has just now very few offices of value, to distribute, among a great number of expectants. Besides, AUSTRIA has no diplomatic Agent here; and there was not the same urgency as in the case of PRUSSIA, whose Court has been long most respectably represented in this country. The appointment to AUSTRIA will, we suppose be made some time in the recess.—*Ib.*

It is said that Mr. Forsyth was offered this appointment, which he took in high dudgeon, and which caused him to tender his resignation.

Casualty.—We learn that an infant child of Mr. John Steel, residing near Statesville, was so badly burned on the 11th instant, by its clothes taking fire, that it died on the day following.

Will not parents be warned by such melancholy occurrences?—*Western Car.*

Mr. Van Buren's Pledges.—It is remarked, with point, that whatever course may be pursued by Mr. Van Buren in his Presidency, it is not possible he can ever be convicted of violating any pledge given in his Inaugural Address.

MARRIED

In Iredell county, on the 21st ultimo, by Wm. F. Cowan, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM TOMLINSON, *to Miss* ELIZABETH DOBBINS; *Also, on the 30th ultimo, Mr.* FRANKLIN GOTTEN, *of Rowan, to Miss* SARAH CURRENT, *of Iredell; Also, on the 14th ultimo, Dr.* WILLIAM D. DEMSY, *late of Virginia, to Miss* SARAH ANN, *daughter of Wm. Harbin, Esq., of Statesville.*

DIED

In this town, on the 14th instant, Mrs. CYNTHIA HOLEBROOKS, *aged about 35 years.*

In this County, on the 19th inst., ISAAC FRAZER, Esq., aged about 50 years.

In Anson County, on the 13th inst., PAROTT ALEXANDER, infant son of Mr. Parott Evins, aged one year and four months.

Call'd from childhood's banquet, from the tender love
That cheer'd him onward from his cradle dream,
He went to God. Yet shall he raise him up,
A glorious body, where no surging flood of pain,
Or sin, or death, may ever dare
To whelm a victim. *Communicated.*

In Iredell county, on Thursday morning, the 9th instant, Major AMOS SHARPE, *aged about 70 years. Major Sharpe was a man of fine mind, excellent sense, and was highly esteemed by his neighbors for his uniform kindness, honesty, and irreproachable integrity; and his death is a source of deep sorrow to his family, and a large circle of friends.*

In Iredell county, on the 24th ultimo, Mr. JOHN LANTHARY, *and on the 3rd instant, Mrs.* LANTHARY, *wife of the above dec'd.; Also, on the 3rd instant, Miss* LURANA LAZENBY, *only daughter of Elias Lazenby,—she was an amiable and highly esteemed young lady.*

We are authorised to announce PEARSALL THOMPSON, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election, for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorised to announce Capt. H. D. W. ALEXANDER, as a Candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk, at the ensuing Election.

Doctors D. R. Dunlap & W. P. Jennings

HAVE united in their practice, and established their shop in the house owned by J. J. Dunlap, next door N. E. of Wm. Hunter's, where one or the other of them may always be found unless professionally engaged. They intend to devote their time, exclusively, to their Profession.

March 20, 1837. 14tf

TAILORING BUSINESS.

T. M. Stimson

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he has commenced the **TAILORING *Business,*** and hereby solicits a share of the patronage of the public. He confidently assures all those who may favor him, that their work shall be done in an improved style. Having lately received the fashions from Philadelphia, according to

Mr. Ward's System,

he will warrant neat ☞ **FITS.**

His shop is in Mr. Spring's brick building, lately occupied by Mr. J. T. Asbury.

Charlotte, March 20, 1837. 38tf

The Symmetrical and Thoroughbred Horse

SWEEPER,

WILL stand the ensuing Season, at the stable of the subscriber, one and a half miles North of Welch's Mill, nine miles west of Concord, and about twelve miles Southwest of Charlotte, on the public road leading from Camden and Cheraw to Statesville, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, and will be let to Mares at the following rates: *Five Dollars* the single leap, to be paid whenever service is rendered; *Ten Dollars* for the Season, to be paid at the expiration of the Season; and *Fifteen Dollars* to ensure a Mare to be with foal. In every instance, parting with or transferring the Mare forfeits the ensurance. SWEEPER will be regular at his stands, (public days and unavoidable circumstances excepted.) All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents of any kind, but I will not be liable for any that may happen. The Season to commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th of June.

Description.—SWEEPER is a very rich mahogany bay, with black legs, mane and tail, nine years old next October, of extraordinary muscular power, sixteen hands high, and for extraction or parentage inferior to no horse in this section of country. It is deemed unnecessary to say much as to his form and muscular power—he will show for himself.

Pedigree.—SWEEPER was foaled and raised in Western Virginia. He was sired by Roger's Roanoke, he by the renowned old Sir Archie. Roanoke's dam was by Mark Anthony, grandam by Pantaloon, g. g. dam by Wildair, g. g. g. dam by Sweeper, who was by the imported horse Sweeper. Sweeper's dam was by General Jackson's celebrated race horse Truxton, and he by the old imported Diomede, grandam by Medley.

The subscriber embraces this opportunity of thanking the citizens of Cabarrus and Mecklenburg for the liberal patronage heretofore given him, and flatters himself he can accomodate them with a horse as a foal-getter, that in every respect is calculated to please and render more universal satisfaction than any horse he has ever kept. Although the subscriber labors under the peculiar disadvantage of not having the opportunity of showing his horse to his friends and former customers sooner, he fondly cherishes the belief that from the superiority of Sweeper and the accomodation of terms, he will merit a liberal share of patronage. The stallion Sweeper has but very recently arrived in these parts from Western Virginia. The subscriber confidently recommends his friends and former customers who have Mares to put, to call on him, see his horse, and judge if he is not worthy of patronage.

ELAM S. HARRIS.

Cabarrus county, March 17, 1837.

P. S. The correctness of the Pedigree of Sweeper is certified, warranted, and vouched for as above, by

GEORGE H. PHELPS,
AND
Maj. THOMAS ALLEN,
Both of Western Virginia.

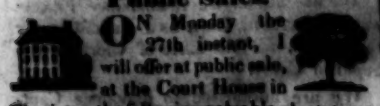
N. B. Persons residing at a distance and wishing to put mares, will be accomodated on as reasonable terms as at all practicable.

38tf E. S. H.

Blank Bank Notes
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

Public Sales.



ON Monday the 27th instant, I will offer at public sale, at the Court House in Charlotte, the following valuable plantations, viz: Two tracts formerly owned by Frederick Dinkins, lying on the waters of Sugar Creek. One tract containing 450 acres, subject to the Widow's Dower, joining the lands of Col. Augustus Alexander, Mrs. Susanna Smartt, Mrs. Obedience Dinkins, Henry H. Glover, and Maj. B. Wethers—the land equal to any in the country. The other tract, containing about 300 acres, without incumbrance, joining the lands of Henry H. Glover, Hugh Harris, Benjamin Wethers and others, called the McRee tract, also very valuable.

At the same time and place, I will sell, to the highest bidder, the valuable plantation, formerly owned by David Rhae, in said County, joining the lands of Robert Campbell, Thos. J. Grier, Maj. Wethers and Robert Stuart, supposed to contain 150 acres, subject to the Widow's Dower.

Also, on Tuesday 28th, viz. the day following, I will sell, on the premises, one other tract formerly owned by Ezra Alexander, lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, in said County, joining the lands of Maj. B. Morrow, James McCulloch, Thos. N. Alexander and others, containing 101 acres.

All the above mentioned lands will be sold by virtue of decrees issued from the Court of Equity, for the benefit of partition among the heirs at law, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bonds and approved security.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Mecklenburg Co. N. C. March 3, 1837. 138

Drs. Thos. Harris & P. C. Caldwell

HAVE associated themselves in the **Practice of Medecine,** and pledge themselves to devote their entire attention to the several branches of their profession. There will be no additional charge for consultation in any case. One or the other may always be found at the shop heretofore occupied by Dr. Harris.

March, 1, 1837. 35*tf*

$30 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg County, about the 1st of October last, a negro man by the name of JIM, aged about 27 years, and about 6 ft. high, of a yellow complexion. He was purchased of Darling Love, of Cabarrus county, and I suspect he is lurking about Read's Gold Mine, in that county. I will give the above reward to any person that will apprehend, or lodge him in any jail, so that I get him.

JOHN K. HARRISON.

March 2, 1837. 35*tf*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Francis Saunier, dec'd. are requested to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Those who purchased property at the sale of the effects of the deceased, are reminded that their notes are now due, and prompt payment will be required, and all those indebted to said Estate are requested to pay up and save costs.

34*tf* B. OATES,

Admr. with the will annexed.

Feb. 23, 1837.

Heavy City, and Foreign Hides.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand, and receiving daily,

Heavy City, New York, and Foreign Hides,

well worth the attention of Tanners in the interior, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices and on accomodating terms for *Cash* or City Acceptances.

—ALSO—

Leather of all kinds on hand, and finished to order at the shortest notice.

S. CRUIKSHANK.

Charleston, Jan. 28, 1837. 148

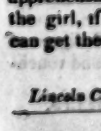
$175 Reward.

RANAWAY from Joseph Brandon, on the 6th of July last, a bright yellow boy by the name of REUBEN, about 6 feet high, 22 or 23 years of age, and very likely. Also, on the 11th of September, his wife, named JINNEY, bright yellow, about 20 years old and 5 feet high, very likely and heavy built. The above boy was seen a short time ago, in the neighborhood of Smart's Mine, in Mecklenburg county. A reward of 100 dollars will be given for the apprehension of the boy, and 75 dollars for the girl, if confined in any jail so that we can get them.

HENRY FULENWIDER.
JOSEPH BRANDON.

Lincoln County, Jan. 19, 1837. 29*tf*

For Rent,



THE Shop between Mr. Graham's and Mr. Cohen's, lately occupied by George as a Shoe Shop. Possession giving immediately. For particulars, enquire at this office.

Jan. 30, 1836. 31*tf*

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPITAPH

On the tomb stone erected over the Marquis of Anglesea's leg, lost at the battle of Waterloo.

(Ascribed to Mr. Channing.)

Here rests—and let no saucy knave
Presume to sneer and laugh,
To learn that mouldering in the grave
Is laid—a British calf.

For he who writes these lines is sure
That those who read the whole,
Will find such laugh was premature,
For here too lies a sole.

And here five little ones repose,
Twin born with other five,
Unheeded by their brother toes,
Who all are now alive.

A leg and foot to speak more plain,
Rest here of one commanding,
Who, though his wits he might retain,
Lost half his understanding.

And when the guns with thunder fraught,
Pour'd bullets thick as hail,
Could only in this way be taught
To give the foe leg bail.

And now in England just as gay
As in the battle brave,
Goes, to a rout, review or play,
With one foot in the grave.

Fortune in vain here showed her spite,
For he will still be found,
Should England's sons engage in fight,
Resolved to stand his ground.

But fortune's pardon I must beg,
She meant not to disarm,
For when she lopped the hero's leg,
She did not seek his harm.

And but indulged a harmless whim,
Since he could walk with one,
She saw two legs were lost on him
Who never meant to run.

From the Saturday Courier.

THE RICH MAN'S DAUGHTERS.

BY A LADY.

It is often said that the times are strangely altered; and certain it is that the people are. It was thought honorable to labour, to be constantly engaged in some active and useful avocation—but now-a-days, it is thought honorable to be idle. There is much complaint of the high price of every necessary of human existence, and with much truth. But if the amount of idleness could be calculated with mathematical accuracy throughout our extended republic, allowing the drones only half price for services they might perform, which others are now paid for—it might not be an unsafe calculation to put it down at the whole amount now paid for provisions and marketing in the U. S. It is not a little inconsistent to hear parents whine about the price of provisions, while they bring up their daughters to walk the streets, and expend money.

In one of our great commercial cities, there resides a gentleman worth from two to three millions of dollars. He had three daughters, and he required them alternately to go into the kitchen and superintend its domestic concerns. Health and happiness, he said, were thus promoted, besides he could not say, in the vicissitudes of fortune, that they might not, ere they should close their earthly career, be compelled to rely upon their hands for a livelihood; and he could say that they never could become good wives and the proper heads of a family, until they knew with practical experience all the economy of the household affairs. One of these daughters is now the lady of a governor of one of the States—all are at the heads of very respectable families—and they carry out the principles implanted by their worthy parent—winning and securing the esteem of all around them.

Let the fair daughters of our country draw lessons from the industrious matrons of the past. The companions of the men who fought the battles of the Revolution were inured to hardship and accustomed to unceasing toil—and so did they educate their daughters. Health, contentment, happiness and plenty smiled around the family altar. The damsel who understood most thoroughly and economically the management of domestic matters, and who was not afraid to put her hands into the wash tub, for fear of destroying the elasticity and dimming their snowy whiteness, was sought by the prudent young men of those days as fit companions for life—but now-a-days to learn the mysteries of the household would make our fair ones faint away, and to labour comes not in the code of modern gentility.

Curious Experiment in Natural History.—A lady of the name of Louden, particularly attached to the study of nature, had a fancy to attempt to hatch an egg by the natural heat of her bosom. Having selected a new laid one of a favorite breed, and put it into a flannel bag, she placed it between her breasts, carefully attending at night to secure that portion of warmth necessary to perfect existence, during incubation. At length the time came to relieve the nalcent chick from the brittle cell of its confinement; that moment was perceptible by the appearance of its little beak through the large end of the shell—but lest an injury should arise in the animal by too precipitate a wish to emancipate it from its prison, the lady frequently applied a drop of water to the bill of her nursling, till at last it had acquired strength to effect its own deliverance.

It appeared in every respect as perfect as if it had been reared by its natural mother; but its foster parent, not thinking her task finished, attended to its feeding with the utmost assiduity; vigilantly protected it from the cold; and in due time, had the pleasure to find it a fine henbird, of perfect growth and beauty.

In the course of three years it has lain 300 eggs, and brought up several broods of chickens, and one of ducks; but its singular habits are yet to be remarked, and are well deserving the notice of the curious in natural history. Its domestic qualities are numerous. It constantly prefers the house and the company of its kind protector to that of its own species, and shows a desire to accompany her wherever she goes.

This extraordinary hen obtained the name of Fanny; seems to understand its mistress's language, and by marks of affection shows it is not insensible to gratitude. In a word, it appears to have lost many of the natural habitudes of its kind, to have acquired some of the best qualities of the human race—a sense of attachment, and a desire to render itself agreeable.

The Family of Logues.—The crier of a neighbouring County Court was, upon a certain occasion, required to go to the Court House door and, as is usual in the absence of a witness, call out for Philip Logue, one of the sons of Erin, who was summoned in a case then pending. The man of the batoon accordingly stepped to the door, sung out at the top of his voice, "Philip Logue!" A wag of a lawyer, happened to be passing the door at the time, whispered in his ear "Epilogue, also,"—"Epi-Logue" sung out the crier. "Decalogue," said the Lawyer, in an under tone. "Deca-Logue," again sung out the crier at the top of his voice. "Apologue" whispered the lawyer. "Apo-Logue" reiterated the crier, at the same time expostulating with the lawyer, "you certainly want the whole family of the Logues." "Prologue" said the persevering lawyer, "Pro-Logue" run again through the halls of the Court House, from the stentorian lungs of the public crier, attracting the attention of every body, and shocking even the tympanum of the dignitaries on the bench themselves, who, not understanding the cause of his vociferousness, despatched the Sheriff, with all haste, to stop the constable from his further summonses of the family of the Logues.

Beauty.—Let me see a female possessing the beauty of a meek and modest deportment—of an eye that bespeaks intelligence and purity within—of the lips that speak no guile; let me see in her a kind and benevolent disposition, a heart that can sympathize with distress, and I will never ask for the beauty that dwells in "ruby lips," or "flowing tresses," or "snowy hands," or the forty other et ceteras upon which our poets have harped for so many ages. These *fade*, when touched by the hand of time; but those ever enduring qualities of the heart shall outlive the reign of time, and grow *brighter* and *fresher*, as the ages of eternity roll away.

Nice Ladies.—The nice old lady in Virginia, who scrubbed through the floor and fell into the kitchen, is but one among many of the very nice females with which our country abounds. We know a good lady in New Jersey who white-washed all the wood she burnt; and another in Connecticut, who used three times a day to scour the nose of her lap dog, to keep him from soiling the dish out of which he eat his meals. The same good lady took her own food through a napkin ring, to keep it from coming in contact with her lips.

The Mammoth Cheese.—The Newspapers are filled with notices of the GREAT Cheese which was cut at the GREAT house on the 22d ult. Indeed, so much has been said about it, and such accounts have been given of its *peculiar flavor*, that we have almost imagined that we smelt it here, 300 miles distant. Though it cost Gen. Jackson nothing, it has bled the Government pretty deep, having lost a day to Congress, when every moment was of immense interest to the country. The odour of the Cheese was so "werry peckooliar," that a quorum could not be retained, and both Houses adjourned. In reference to the desertion of members, just before the House adjourned, Mr. Alford, of Georgia, the new Whig Representative, said, "it was a solemn fact, that it was owing to a filthy Cheese excitement. Members were carousing in the Palace, while the business of the nation was neglected. The thinness of the House was owing to a *certain stinking Cheese!*"

Highway Robbery and attempt to Murder.—Mr. Nelson Alexander, from Winsborough, (S. C.) was waylaid near the Eight Mile House, early on Saturday morning, and robbed of $3800. The particulars, as far as they have come to our knowledge, are as follows:—Mr. Alexander, on Thursday last, was accosted, near the Race Course, by a man calling himself Wm. Granger, who had with him two boys for sale, saying that he had two more at his plantation, near the Eight Mile House, and that if he would meet him there on Friday, he would shew the others. Accordingly, Mr. A. went to the place designated, but not meeting G., he remained during the night. He started early on Saturday morning for town, and after proceeding a short distance, fell in with three men among whom he recognised Granger. They prevailed on him to dismount, and after doing so, Granger threw his arms around him, and one of his accomplices, filling his mouth and eyes with a substance pronounce by the now attending physician of a poisonous nature, dragged him in the woods, kicked and bruised him dreadfully and robbed him of all his money.

Mr. Alexander now lays dangerously ill at the 8 Mile House, but he has all the attendance from his friends in town that can be possibly bestowed upon him.—*Chas. pap.*

GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at WILLIAMS & BOYD.

March 7, 1837. 36*f*

NOTICE.

The Celebrated JACK SIR HENRY,

WILL stand this Spring Season, at the following places, viz: at James H. Kennedy's, 5 miles south of Charlotte, on the Providence Road, and at my own stable, a week at a time at each stand, commencing the 15th of March and end the 15th of June, and will be let to Mares at *Three Dollars* the leap; *Five Dollars* the Season; *Eight Dollars* to ensure—the ensurance money to be due as soon as the Mare is known to be with foal. Trading the Mare forfeits the ensurance.

☞ All persons putting Mares last Season by the ensurance that has proven to be with colt, will please call and pay the subscriber. JNO. W. POTTS.

March 1st, 1837. 38

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor upon the last Will and Testament of James Gribble, dec'd., late of the County of Mecklenburg and State of North Carolina, who was administrator of Elizabeth Hodge dec'd., late of said County and State. I, William Gribble, as executor, do hereby give notice to the heirs of Robert Hodge, dec'd., who are not residents of this State, that I am now prepared and ready to pay over to them the sum said Robert Hodge or his heirs were entitled to; and I do hereby give notice, that I will not hold myself liable to pay interest from this date, as I am ready to pay over the money at any time. WM. GRIBBLE, *Ex'r.*

Jan. 30th, 1837. 43

$20 Reward.

LOST or mislaid, a leather Pocket Book, on the evening of the 23d of December, 1836, in the town of Charlotte. Contents as near as can be remembered as follow, to wit: One note on Jas. R. Neely for five hundred dollars; dated on the 26th of December, 1835. One on Col. Pinckney Caldwell for 200 dollars, date not recollected. One note on William W. Walker for $160, date not recollected. One note on Capt. James Thompson for $40, date not recollected. One note on William Monteith for $20, dated on the 13th of August, 1836. One letter from Col. A. F. Caldwell to Capt. Jas. A. Black of Cherokee Ironworks—also a Note of $576 or $676 and some cents on myself and receipted by said Black. Two or three receipts by Lee Allen for near one hundred dollars each, but the exact amount not recollected nor date, and a number of other papers not recollected. Cash lost in the Book, Twenty-five Dollars, also three pieces of Gold Bullion, probably about 30 pennyweights in all. I will give a reward of Twenty Dollars for the delivery of said book and the above contents at the Printing Office, and ask no questions. All persons are forewarned not to trade for said notes.

JAMES MONTEITH.

Jan. 30, 1837. 30*tf*

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing Furniture of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23*tf*

N. B. All articles in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

State Bank of North-Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits—Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next. Otherwise, they will be barred, as the Stock holders will then make a *final* dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, President.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836. 3m39

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named *GEORGE*, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailer.*

Dec. 12, 1836. 94*tf*

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, on the corner of Trade and 8th Sts. The House is large and of good materials, built by a good workman, and is one of the most convenient in the town. It has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and Well.

Some more Furniture.

For further particulars, enquire of Pressly Thompson. JOS. F. BRITTAIN.

Nov. 3, 1836. 104

Springs & Dinkins.

THE death of Mr. Dinkins dissolves the above firm, and renders it necessary for all Persons having any DEMANDS against the concern, to present them for payment; and all those indebted to the firm, are requested to make speedy payment. All open accounts not closed by "CASH or *NOTES*," between this and next April, will be put in suit. The situation of the concern will not admit of long delay.

LEROY SPRINGS,

Surviving Partner of Springs & Dinkins.

Charlotte, 28th Oct., 1836.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Returns his grateful thanks to his friends and customers for their liberal Patronage to the above firm, and informs them that he will continue to carry on the business on his own name, at their former stand, the "Brick Corner," where he has just received, and is now opening, a large and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

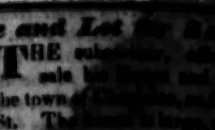
Hardware, Cutlery, & Groceries,

and hopes by assidious attention, good stock, and moderate prices, to merit a continuance of the Public Patronage.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, 28th *Oct.*, 1836. 100

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S



INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 15*tf*

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE—MARCH 9.

Brandy, Peach,	80 a 90	Iron,	5¼ a 6
do. Apple,	55 a 65	Molasses,	45 a 50
Bacon,	11 a 13	Nails, cut,	7¼ a 8
Beeswax,	24 a	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Lump,	16 a
Cotton,	12½ a 13	Salt,	60 a 70
do Bagging,	16 a 25	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 6
Corn,	85 a 90	Tallow,	9 a 10
Flaxseed,	81½ a	Wheat,	1
Flour,	8½ a 9½	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Feathers,	40 a 45	Wool,	25 a 30

CHERAW—MARCH 11.

Bacon,	12½ a 13	Iron,	5 a 6
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Molasses,	50 a 60
Bagging,	18 a 25	Oats,	40 a 50
Bale Rope,	12 a 14	Rice,	4 a 5
Coffee,	12½ a 16	Sugar,	12½ a 14
Cotton,	11 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	3 a 4
Corn,	1¼ a 00	do. bush.	
Flour from wags.	10 a	Tallow,	10 a 12
Feathers,	40 a 45	Tobacco, manf.	10 a 14

COLUMBIA—MARCH 4.

Beeswax,	12½ a 14	Molasses, Cuba,	45 a 50
Bacon, round,	14 a 18	do Orleans,	00 a 65
Bale Rope,	12 a 14	Salt, in sacks,	3 a 3
Bagging, hemp,	15 a 20	do in bulk,	2
do tow,	20 a 00	Sugar, loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	13 a 16	do brown,	12 a 14
Coffee,	15 a 17	do Orleans,	12 a 14
Corn,	87½ a 91	do St. Croix,	11 a 12
Flour, country,	10 a 11	do Havana,	16 a 18
Iron, Swedes,	6 a 7	Tallow,	10 a 12
do English,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	45 a 50

CHARLESTON—MARCH 11.

Apple Brandy,	37 a 40	Mackerel, No. 1,	11½ a 12
Bacon,	12 a 12½	do No. 2,	10 a 11
do Hams,	14 a 17	do No. 3,	7 a 8
Butter,	16 a 18	Nails, cut,	6 a 7
Bagging,	20 a 24	Oats,	60 a 65
Bale Rope,	8 a 12½	Rice, prime,	3½ a 4
Beeswax,	18 a 22	do inferior,	2½ a 3
Cotton, upland,	14 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	1½ a 2
Coffee, prime,	13 a 14	do in bulk,	
do inferior,	11 a 13½	do T. Island,	
Corn,	1 a 110	Sugar, Havana,	12 a 13
Cogn'e Brandy,	1¼ a 2	do loaf,	13 a 14
Flour,	11 a 12	do brown,	8a 9
Holland Gin,	1 a 1½	do St. Croix,	9 a 10
Iron, Russian,	5 a 5	do Jamaica,	14 a 15
do Swedes,	5 a 5	do N. Orleans	8 a 9
Lard,	18 a 23	Teas,	1 a 2
Molasses, Cuba,	36 a 00	Tallow, Carolina,	8 a 9
do Orleans,	30 a 32	Whiskey,	45 a 48